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into the Winter Palace three or four blocks away." As long as girls could come to the headquarters, classes, rest, and, when possible, food were provided for them faithfully by these American workers.

... Control by a league of nations for African colonies is the recommendation of the Interallied Socialist Conference. The text of its resolution relative to colonial possessions, which was mentioned editorially on page 74 of our last issue, after condemning capitalist colonial policies, runs as follows:

The conference considers that a treaty of peace ought to secure to the natives of all colonies and dependencies effective protection against the excesses of capitalists' colonialism. The conference demands the concession of administrative autonomy for all groups of people that attain a certain degree of civilization, and for all others progressive participation in local government.

This conference is of the opinion that the return of colonies to their pre-war possessors, or any exchanges and compensations which might be effected, should not impede the making of peace. Those colonies which have been taken by conquest from any belligerent must be made the subject of special consideration at the peace conference, at which the communities in their neighborhood should be entitled to take part; but the clause in the treaty of peace on the point must secure economic equality in such territories for the peoples of all nations, and thereby guarantee that none may be shut out from legitimate access to raw materials, prevented from disposing of their own products, or deprived of their proper share of economic development.

As regards more especially the colonies of all the belligerents in tropical Africa, from sea to sea, including the whole region north of the Zambesi and south of the Sahara, this conference condemns any imperialist idea which would make these countries the booty of one or several nations to exploit them for the profit of capitalists, or to use them for the promotion of the militarist aims of governments.

With respect to these colonies, this conference declares in favor of a system of control established by international agreement under a league of nations and maintained by its guarantee, which, while respecting national sovereignty, would be allied in spirit by broad conceptions of economic freedom and concerned to safeguard the rights of the natives under the best conditions possible for them. And, in particular, firstly, it would take account in each locality of the wishes of the people, expressed in a form which is possible to them; secondly, the interests of the native tribes as regards ownership of the soil would be maintained; thirdly, the whole of the revenues would be devoted to the well-being and development of the colonies themselves.

... The importance to Italy of our entrance in the war was brought out recently in the course of an address by Signor Romeo Gallenga-Stuart, member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and representing the Italian Cabinet, before the London American Luncheon Club. "The majority of Italians," he is reported as saying, "particularly the lower classes, know America better than even they know England or France. . . . Today every Italian knows what the United States is, knows of her wealth, her power, her genius. Every Italian knows, too, what she is doing in the war. When you ask an Italian what he thinks of the war now that Russia has dropped out, he says at once: 'But the United States has come in!' . . . If an Italian had ever been asked which he would choose as an ally, the United States under President Wilson, or Russia under either the Czar or Lenine, he would have voted unhesitatingly for the former."

... If we are not at war with the German people, as President Wilson has more than once declared, we are

not at war with the German language. This is the claim of Dr. P. P. Claxton, Federal Commissioner of Education and, incidentally, member of the executive committee of the American Peace Society. Dr. Claxton does not believe that German should be eliminated from the public schools, according to the press reports of a letter of his addressed to the president of the University of South Dakota. "Let us finish our task without chanting any hymn of hate," he writes, and declares that the practical, educational and cultural value of the German language and literature need not be sacrificed to the demands of patriotism, and that school boards may fulfill their full duty in carrying on the war against German military autocracy without eliminating the language from their curricula.

... Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York divides all the United States into two parts—"those who wanted war at any price" and those who hoped for peace, if peace could be maintained without the sacrifice of national honor." He presents this as nothing new, but goes on to trace what he considers a remarkable development in the attitude of these two groups since this country declared war. In a recent editorial in the Albany *Times-Union* he points out that the "war buzzards," as he calls the former of the two parties, are now found "trying to gnaw the vitals out of our Commander in Chief, while the great majority of those who stood for peace while peace spelled honor are upholding the President's hands as Aaron and Hur upheld the hands of Moses in the battle with Amalek." Later, writing relative to the severe criticisms of our unpreparedness and the mistakes we have made in preparing somewhat too hastily, he adds:

Gen. Winfield Scott, one of the world's greatest soldiers, compressed an historic situation in a nutshell when he said, "Republics are never prepared for war."

The business of republics is peace; the business of autocracies is war.

Autocracy lives by the sword. The father and grandfather of Frederick the Great said so; Frederick himself said so; and so saith the Kaiser, and the Crown Prince, too.

A love and a craving for peace, however, form the very genesis of a republic. To this genesis republics are true; from this genesis republics depart only at the call of honor or the command of necessity.

AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting of the Directors of the American Peace Society must, under the terms of the constitution, be held in May. The directors are notified that the date of the meeting has been set for May 25, Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m.

New England Department

The Sunday afternoon gatherings in the Director's apartments in Portland have not lost interest during their third month. While the subjects under consideration have been varied in character, effort has been made to confine them as much as possible either to international relations, or to discussions of and instructive lectures upon the customs of other lands with which the average American is too little acquainted, and yet to

which in the new relations brought into being by the war America has become near neighbor. The Director has been fortunate in securing attendance as guest or lecturer of several naval officers whose ships were in harbor or who were otherwise called to Portland, thus bringing to the circle first-hand information of peoples and places in different parts of the world. A most informative lecture on the Far East was thus delivered by Commander Claude H. Verner, British Naval Vice Consul. On one occasion Italy was the subject of discussion; on another "The New National Army and the Draft." The Director had the pleasure recently of attending a luncheon in Boston given by Bishop Lawrence to the Archbishop of York on the occasion of the latter's visit to Massachusetts. During the month the Director gave an address at the Episcopal Church, Hudson, Mass., where he also had the pleasure of conducting service.

Central West Department

The good work done in Chicago by those connected with the American Peace Society in their work for the Red Cross has borne fruit conspicuously in the last month. Reports from the various Chicago wards in connection with Christmas membership drive of the Red Cross have been completed, showing that the sixth ward, of which Mr. Henry C. Morris, president of the Chicago Peace Society, is chairman, and in which work Director Townsend co-operated to a large extent, had the honor of heading the list for all the wards in Chicago. Mrs. Edward T. Lee, a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Peace Society and one of the precinct captains of the sixth ward, made one of the largest returns in the ward.

The Director has co-operated with the Director for Cook County of the War Savings Committee by sending out literature and by requesting all the public speakers of our society to make short talks about the War Savings Stamps whenever they make a public address. He has himself presided over and spoken at a number of patriotic meetings, and has recently offered his services, which have been accepted, to the speakers' bureau of the State Council of Defense.

Sessions of the Congress of National Service were held in Chicago under the auspices of the National Security League, February 21-23d. These meetings were well attended and very enthusiastic. While much stress was laid on the question of universal service by the majority of the speakers, the important theme was the insistence on the maintenance of this war until the object for which we fight is attained.

The Director is now planning to give as much time as possible toward the promotion of the next Liberty Loan campaign in April. Chicago members appear thoroughly convinced that the attainment of the object for which we are organized is bound together with the purposes of our Government in this war, and they feel that they should urge on every occasion intensive application until a complete victory is achieved.

South Atlantic States Department

The Director was recently privileged in addressing the Baptist Ministers' Conference, held in Atlanta,

upon the subject of "The Moral Profit and Loss of War." This address was subsequently printed practically in its entirety in *The Christian Index* (Atlanta), at the request of the Conference. A few paragraphs from this address are as follows:

The calls for men, money, munitions, clothing, hospitals, camps, and a thousand other things required in modern warfare are so urgent, and necessarily so, that the demand is that all the visible resources of a nation be brought into service in order to win the war. And if war is to continue, and nations compelled to fight for their very existence, I do not see how the material side of war can ever cease to make its demands great and urgent; and woe be to that country that becomes indifferent to these demands.

To ignore the moral side of war 'is to reduce man to barbarism, to make of nations great fighting machines, to hold out no hope for weaker nations, to place the peace of the world at the mercy of the world's greatest murderer, to reverse all the teachings of Jesus Christ, utterly to destroy individuality and to rule God out of the universe.

The moral side of war has been too much forgotten, or thrown aside, and that by two opposite parties: (1) By those who claim there is and can be no moral side to war; that war is of the devil, devilish, and that no one can be true to God or man and have any part in it. (2) The other side is found among those who claim there ought to be no moral side to war; that war is necessarily a suspension of the ten commandments and the teachings of Jesus, and in war no thought should be given to mercy, kindness, pity, truth, or even justice.

If there is no moral side to the war now raging, then we have no business to be in it. But it may be well to remember that President Wilson stands forth before the world as the moral leader in this conflict. Nor has he deviated one step in any of his utterances from the high ground he took when committing this nation to engage in this struggle. And if in this war-scarred and war-smitten world the dominant tone shall yet be that the moral question is supreme in every nation's life, then this war, with all its agonies, will not have been in vain.

Our duty is plain, especially in the light of the following important facts: (1) We are in the war; (2) we must go through the war; (3) the war will tax to the uttermost all our resources; (4) and only a righteous and just peace can insure the world against another and a more terrible war. *It is our duty to make much of the moral side; to stand at all times for the ideals which we declare have thus far led us on. Men may die, but ideals live. It is ours to cling to the divine. We must not spread the curse of hate, nor those evils which have largely brought about the present war. God still lives, and though I cannot say "All is well with the world," I know all will be well. I have no dirge like the Dead March in Saul to sob out, because I believe the "Hallelujah Chorus" is yet to be heard by all creation, for the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ. In this hope I live or die.*

Pacific Coast Department

The Director of this department has just sent out nearly five hundred letters to a selected list of individuals and of labor organizations on the Pacific Coast, in the Middle West and on the Atlantic Coast urging the recipients to oppose, through their Congressmen and otherwise, measures for universal compulsory military service in the United States after the present war ends.

The Director has recently prepared for the special use of high schools and junior colleges a new leaflet entitled "A Governed World." It contains a brief statement of our aims and purposes, followed by a carefully selected list of books, pamphlets, and periodicals bearing directly on the title. This leaflet has been sent

to all the high schools, private schools, normal schools and public libraries in California and Nevada, Oregon, Washington and the Rocky Mountain States are to be supplied later.

Through the kindly co-operation of our headquarters at Washington, D. C., the Director has compiled a four-page pamphlet under the title "A Governed World." This contains "A statement of principles, an international program of peace through justice, a summary of the views of the nations at war, a suggestive bibliography of books, pamphlets, and periodicals for students, the world situation, and President Wilson's program of the world's peace."

This pamphlet is being mailed to a select list of educational leaders, to the larger public libraries and to the college and university libraries. In this way and by personal interviews we are endeavoring to awaken a deeper interest on the part of our intellectual leaders in the great work of the American Peace Society.

New Hampshire Division

"We in Argentina never forget the celebrated saying of our illustrious statesman Saenz Pena [President of the Republic, 1892-1895], 'America for Humanity'." This sentence occurs in one of the letters recently received by New Hampshire high schools in the correspondence with Argentine schools started by Miss Mary N. Chase, secretary of the division. "From this very moment," write the students of Normal School No. 8 of Buenos Aires to the students of Tilton Seminary, "we declare the era of true unity inaugurated between the North American students of Tilton Seminary and the Argentine students of Buenos Aires." Other paragraphs from this letter read:

So you see, dear comrades, how the resolution and humane attitude of your great nation hastens the arrival of the longed-for day when peace shall come back to the earth and democracy shall reign the world over, as it does in our two beloved and prosperous countries.

Meanwhile we must tell you for our part we are eager to cement, by means of conferences and special classes, this "interscholastic union" which from today forward is to bind you and us together.

So, students of the Tilton Seminary, receive up there in the north the affectionate greetings which we, the pupils of Normal School No. 8, send you from the south.

DULUTH PEACE SOCIETY

"The members of this peace society," writes its president, Mrs. W. W. Lawrence, "though they were all women and had tender hearts and deep sympathies, showed themselves no weaklings, when they first perceived, long before war against Germany was actually declared, that this nation's isolation would not be a true and potent factor in its work for world peace." When a patriotic demonstration was planned in Duluth, shortly after the President's proclamation of a state of war, the society sent to the Mayor of Duluth the following letter:

The members of the Duluth Peace Society desire to co-operate in every way possible in making the patriotic demonstration of April 17 a success. Some of our members have already sent their sons to the front, and all are ready to help in whatever way is possible in this time of national crisis.

The object of our society is to educate public opinion along the line of internationalism and to bring people to see that nations as well as individuals can settle their disputes in some other way than by means of war; but we are well aware that no one nation can alone bring this about; it must be the outgrowth of a better understanding between nations based upon a higher sense of justice.

Our country is face to face with war, and that not of our making. We believe the present call is the call of humanity and in the interest of a higher Christian civilization, and that no loyal American will fail to respond.

"A peace society may and we believe most of them do stand for peace that will be permanent," the report quoted continues, and adds:

There are many people who seem unable to make this distinction, and whenever the word peace is used they behave in such a way as to cause the question to be asked, "Why do the heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing?" We believe the word "peace" is a good word; the President of the United States does not scorn to use it; our allies declare it is the thing for which they are fighting. There is still need of the thing for which our society stands, else the mere mention of the name would not have the effect upon apparently sane men that the proverbial red rag has upon the bull.

The report further tells of \$895.25 collected by the society and distributed in war work, including Liberty Bonds, French relief and Armenian and Syrian relief.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUBS

In the "Eastern Section Number," for February, of *The Japanese Student*, edited by Japanese students in New York City, appears an account of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Clubs' inception and growth, written by Mr. Shigeru Araki, Japanese secretary, Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A., of New York City. Beginning with a short review of the clubs' beginning in 1910, in Earl Hall, Columbia University, and its organization in 1912, Mr. Araki describes the work of the New York club for the past year. Addresses have been delivered before the club by President Butler of Columbia University, Dr. S. T. Dutton, Dr. Yokoi, Mr. Kerr of Korea, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, and others. The club has also been entertained at the homes of Dr. Dutton, Mr. Holt, Dr. Slawson of *The Independent*, Mr. Churchill H. Cutting of the American Bible Society, and Prof. A. V. William Jackson, of Columbia. Among various entertainments afforded the Japanese members of the club was one "Chinese night," when the Chinese students in the city were their hosts. On December 27 last the club was invited to the home of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie to partake of a Christmas celebration.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY OF JAPAN

The report of the year's work, presented at the annual meeting in Tokyo, February 12, shows a net increase of 10 per cent in membership during the past year, the total membership now reaching 182. The report included an account of the establishing, in conjunction with the Japan Peace Society, of the Correspondence and Publicity Bureau, of which an account appeared in this department of the March *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. The president of the society, Dr. Clay MacCauley, made clear in his address the patriotic stand of the society in unfaltering support of President

Wilson and United States policies in the war, and added in part:

Do not let us fear that we are violating the needs of the higher manhood or even of the true Christianity. Our country has been thrust into the war because of an appeal to moral ideals. A real and durable international peace is America's motive and goal. No voice that cries "Peace for the sake of peace," that bids us acquiesce in the domination of wrong under the law that might makes right, should lead us now. The standard raised for us is one of the supremacy of justice, of liberty for all human beings under the rule of equity and of mutual helpfulness; of vindication for the wrongs of the weak, and of guardianship of our open path for all, in which natural endowment and energy shall be the measure of success. Never in human history has the issue so clearly been drawn between international right and wrong as now; and never has international wrong found a leader more ready to use blasphemy than the military autocrat whose aim is world conquest for the sake of himself and of his ambitious dynasty.

With deepest longing we would choose other means than armed conflict for resistance to this assailant of the world's liberties, but it has become clear that nothing but the force of arms can make powerless the weapons with which human liberty and man's true development are now assailed. In thus answering our great question, I see no violation of either the needs of the higher manhood or even of the religion of Him named "the Prince of Peace." With this conviction, we may all, I believe, sincerely support our country and give aid to all freedom-loving peoples in their present terrible struggle.

ITALY-AMERICA SOCIETY

This society, of which the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, former Supreme Court Justice, has been chosen president, was organized early in March for the purpose of bringing the United States and Italy into closer friendship and improving the intellectual, financial, and commercial relations between the two countries. In this endeavor, it is stated, its work will somewhat parallel that now being done by the Japan Society of New York, the Pilgrims Society, the Hellenic Society, the France-America Society, and others. It will enlist in its ranks men of this country who are interested in the development of Italian affairs and Italian culture, and thus be essentially an American organization. At the first formal meeting of the society, March 9, in New York City, the speakers included, beside the newly-elected president, Mr. Hamilton Holt and Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson. Among those present were the Italian Consul General Romolo Tritonj, Vice Consul Luigi Silitti, Captain F. M. Guardabassi, Attaché of the Italian Embassy; William Fellowes Morgan, president of the Merchants Association; Thomas M. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., Charles B. Alexander, Dr. John H. Finley, president of the State Board of Regents; Alexander J. Hemphill, chairman of the board of the Guaranty Trust Company; George Plimpton, Professor Monroe Smith of Columbia University, Luigi Criscuolo, financial writer and chairman of the Italian committee of the Second Liberty Loan; Henry D. Sedgwick of Boston, president of the Dante League of America; Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society; Hiram Barney, and Henry A. Todd.

Count Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, was chosen as honorary president; William Fellowes Morgan, chairman of the executive committee; Hamilton Holt, vice president; Thomas M. Lamont, treasurer; Hiram Barney, secretary, and Luigi Criscuolo, assistant secretary.

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

League for Permanent Peace

This Boston Branch of the Woman's Peace Party, at a special meeting in March, at which time the name of the branch organization was renovated, voted resolutions of gratitude to President Wilson for his message of January 8, and promised warm support of those three basic necessities presented in this message: The establishment of an Association of Nations; the removal, so far as possible, of economic barriers; and the securing of adequate guarantees that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest possible point consistent with domestic safety." A message to members signed by the president, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, states that "the legislative committee of the National Woman's Peace Party feels that it would be premature for peace groups to work just now against the Chamberlain measure for permanent compulsory military service," but urges continued study of the question in preparation for later work, if needed, and calls particular attention to the following quotation from the discussion following Mr. Lloyd-George's speech of January 18 before the final conference of representatives of the British trades unions affected by the government man-power proposals:

A Delegate: "Will the Prime Minister give an immediate understanding that, in the event of the terms of peace being arrived at, as indicated by him, compulsory training will be immediately withdrawn?"

Mr. Lloyd-George: "It is my hope, and that is really what we are fighting for, that we will establish conditions that will make compulsory service unnecessary, not merely in this country, but in every country. Unless we succeed in establishing those conditions, I, personally, will not feel that we have achieved one of the most important of our war aims. We want to make this sort of thing never to be possible again. It is not a question of whether you are going to stop it in this country; you must stop it in other countries, otherwise you cannot stop it here. We must defend ourselves here, and the first thing for us to do is to put an end to militarism throughout the world."

National Headquarters, Chicago

Because "there is a growing demand that the peace settlement shall not be left merely to diplomats, but that in addition to technical experts, there shall be a body of delegates who shall voice the claims of democracy," the National secretary, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, has recently addressed to "a selected list of students of international affairs" the following questionnaire:

1. How can the other nations who will send representatives to the Peace Settlement best be induced to include a fair proportion of those who speak specifically for the people?
2. What groups and interests should be represented at the Peace Settlement aside from plenipotentiaries, officials, and technical experts?
3. How and by whom should the nomination of delegates who represent the people be made?
4. How and by whom should the election or appointment of nominees be made?
5. What proportion of the whole number should represent the people as distinguished from the governments?

The proposed plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine was the subject of a letter by the national secretary, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, to *The New Republic* recently. Mrs.

Mead's recommendation was for an impartial referendum after all troops had been removed from the districts in question, a secret ballot of all adults on a preferential basis, for which the following choices are recommended:

1. Neutralization, without armies or fortification, but with protection by a League of Nations and inclusion in the German Zollverein or some larger economic unit.
2. Independence, but inclusion in the German Zollverein or some larger economic unit.
3. Autonomy like that of Bavaria, guaranteed by Germany to the League of Nations under penalty of trade reprisals for any infraction of this.
4. Freedom like that of the free cities of Germany within the empire.
5. Annexation to Switzerland.
6. Transference to France and presumably the division as formerly into three departments, High Rhine, Low Rhine, and Moselle, with Germany's right of access to raw materials in the district.

JOINING THE ISSUE

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1918.

To the Editor.

SIR: Those who have been fighting the introduction of compulsory military training in the public schools will be interested in the artless remarks, the other day, of Major General George Barnett, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Usually when these pipe-clay experts talk in public about military training for boys, they emphasize the physical benefits which the "lads" will get from it, and they carefully conceal all other aspects. Not so General Barnett. His remarks, which escaped the newspapers, are recorded in the Committee Proceedings, section 7, page 249, and read in full as follows:

General Barnett: "Speaking of recruiting, I wish to bring to the attention of the committee that we are doing one thing in the way of recruiting that is a little out of the ordinary.

"Congressman Butler, of Pennsylvania, brought to the attention of headquarters the fact that the authorities at West Chester, Pennsylvania, had made it obligatory for all male attendants at the public schools to be instructed in military warfare, and at the request of Congressman Butler a sergeant was detailed for this duty. In this way there was inaugurated, for the first time in American history, compulsory military education at schools. There is no doubt that if this were followed by other communities much good would result therefrom, as it would lay the groundwork for universal military training.

"These headquarters are willing to co-operate in all respects with communities, so far as it is practicable to do so, to provide instructors for this purpose. We expect to get quite a large number of recruits from this school. I know of no better way to forward recruiting than this, because these young men, if they get the military training, when they get old enough you may reasonably count on fifty per cent of them entering the service. Whether they enter the Marine Corps, the Army, or the Navy is immaterial; but they will have the military training, and they will be better potential soldiers as well as better citizens in every possible way."

Mr. Britten: "What is the average age of those pupils in West Chester?"

General Barnett: "I understand from sixteen to nineteen years old."

The Chairman: "I am not speaking now in criticism, because I approve of that personally, but I want to ask for information, so that it will be in the record: *Under what authority of law do you do that?*"

General Barnett: "Under the recruiting regulations. . . . We are doing it under the general provision for doing everything possible to stimulate recruiting. . . ."

I am not suggesting that there is anything irregular in this proceeding; quite the contrary. I am merely suggesting that General Barnett is treating us to an exceptional piece of frankness. First, he regards the introduction of military training into the high schools, however disguised, as the forerunner of a permanent system of compulsory military training and service. Secondly, he is frankly interested in military training for high-school boys because he believes it to be a "feeder" for the regular military establishment. His estimate (of fifty per cent) may be exaggerated, and I think it is, and in time of war such activities in recruiting among boys of that age may, perhaps, pass without popular challenge, but it is something to face for the future.

CHARLES T. HALLINAN.

MESILLA PARK, N. M., March 16, 1918.

To the Editor.

SIR: For many years—I know not how many—I have had the pleasure of reading the ADVOCATE, and it gives me pleasure to make my small contribution to its support. I wish I could do more. Our cause has many obstacles to overcome, but finally, with other good causes of advanced Christian civilization, it will win. I believe that the present terrible sanguinary campaign will prove the culmination of the contest for world peace.

Nearly every other such event has been immediately preceded by a similar contest. I wish you much success in your good work.

Very truly your friend,

HIRAM HADLEY.

SALIDA, COLORADO, March 23, 1918.

To the Editor.

SIR: After twenty-two years of membership and reading the ADVOCATE OF PEACE, I have no notion of dropping out; but so long as I live I shall follow the development, whether forward or backward, of the American Peace Society through its monthly organ.

I am a Quaker, "dyed in the wool," holding conscientiously to the principles of the Society of Friends in regard to war, and I confess to being somewhat ashamed of the glaring headlines on the cover page of the December ADVOCATE—so exactly in unison with the appearance of those dailies that are often "yellow." But I wish to say that I believe some of our Friends have not been quite fair with you, when we consider that the American Peace Society never was a Quaker organization, and the ADVOCATE OF PEACE, even under Dr. Trueblood, did not necessarily always voice the Doctor's own views, which, expressed in editorials or otherwise, were always in accord with the Quaker view of war. However, I do deplore the fact that you have departed farther from the beaten track than your position seems to warrant. And yet the ADVOCATE OF PEACE is a great paper.

My belief is that peace can never come through a victory in this war; but I do believe that there are already indications that great leaders will arise to lead the working classes, who are doing the fighting and suffering the agonies, into an internationalized body. Then wars must cease.

Sincerely yours,

RUTH HINSHAW SPRAY.